

HAWAII.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS AND THEIR PEOPLE.

Size and Government of the Islands—Honolulu, the Capital City—A Fast Dying Race—The National Food.



FOR some time past it has been asserted that the people of the Sandwich Islands had desired annexation with the United States. The New York Advertiser asserts that the new Hawaiian Legislature was elected on the annexation issue, and in an article on the islands and its people gives some interesting information. The Hawaiian Archipelago comprises a group of eight inhabited islands, 2000 miles southwest of San Francisco. They have an area of 6430 square miles, being about equal to Connecticut, Rhode Island and Delaware combined, and having a population twice the size of that of the least populous State in the Union, Nevada, and considerably more than the last admitted State of Idaho. The chief city is Honolulu, the capital, with a population of 23,000. The Government is at present a limited Constitutional Monarchy, with a form as to its royal branch superficially like that of England, but with a constitution modeled after that of the United States. Executive power is vested in four Ministers appointed by the Sovereign. The Legislature consists of two bodies of twenty-four members each, the Upper House being composed of nobles who are elected by voters having an annual income of \$600, and who are able to read and write. The electors of the Lower House must be able to read and write, and pay at least \$5 annually in taxes. The first glimpse the tourist gets of the Hawaiian Islands is bleak and for-

bidding, and, therefore, disappointing, as seven days of steaming to the south and west under bright skies, and through balmy, velvety northeast trade winds usually arouse visions of verdure-clad hills and tropic bowers. Instead of this, however, the peaks of Oahu, on which Honolulu is situated, rise bare and jagged against the sky. They are 2000 feet high, and time was when they presented a truly tropical appearance, but of late years wild goats have denuded the inaccessible eastern portions of the island of their verdure. But with the aid of a glass a fringe of greenery is seen along the base of the cliffs, where the bottomlands have been utilized for sugar plantations.

Off to the southward looms Molokai, the island on which the lepers are sequestered. Two or three hours' sailing, during which the southern extremity of Oahu is rounded, and the port of Honolulu bursts into view from behind an imposing promontory called Diamond Head. The capital city, with its 23,000 people, lies on a partially land-locked bay, and rises gently from the water's edge to the foot hills, embowered in palm and vine and a wreath of tropical flora in endless variety, for the enterprising inhabitants have transplanted every available tropical plant from all parts of the world. The city itself is quaint and picturesque, and to the American eye affords a delightful novelty that does not pall after months of residence. There is a large Chinese quarter, that for practical purposes is a section of Hong Kong transplanted bodily to the "Peaceful Isles." Several thousand Portuguese, mostly from the Azores Islands, have settled in one portion of the town, building little cottages and cultivating gardens.



THE ROYAL PALACE.

The Kanakas are, of course, everywhere. The more pretentious and luxurious homes are, as a rule, those of Americans and English and the more wealthy natives and half-castes. The

In the business section the buildings rarely rise beyond two stories, though many of the public buildings are imposing and would be a credit to any rich community. An absence of chimneys strikes the stranger as peculiar, and there is probably not a heating stove or a fireplace in the whole city, and no excuse for any, as the temperature is like an American June at its best the year around. Honolulu is itself a little Paris in all the things that appeal to the senses, and, too, a Paris under the Empire. There is more wealth and more luxury than in any city of its size in America. It has sixty-seven miles of streets and drives, fifteen miles of street railway, roads by electric light and talks over 1300 telephones. It has a public library, a col-

lege, public hospital, an elaborate public school system, education being compulsory, a fine State theater, a Y. M. C. A. building, good water works and a large paid fire department, equipped with the best machines. One fire company is composed entirely of Chinamen, and when it is called out other spectacular attractions have no charms for the public. Among other public institutions may be mentioned the Old Folks' Home for native Hawaiians, a public hospital and the Oahu State Prison.



A NATIVE CANOE.

A stone. In the struggle he was heard to groan. This settled the subject or his deityship. They exclaimed: "He is no god!" and killed him at the water's edge as he was endeavoring to escape. Peace was patched up afterward, but the downfall of the race commenced at that time.

In the face of probable extermination, and in spite of the fact that the native is getting crowded out between the plodding industry of the Chinese in the lower walk of life and the aggressive commercial policy of the whites, yet he is happy and cheerful, apparently content to take what comes and alike regardless of the value of money or what the future may have in store for him. The native Hawaiians are averse to field work, and not, as a rule, being able to hold positions requiring executive or administrative ability, they are forced into those walks of life where neither great physical nor mental effort is required. They are very satisfactory as policemen, hack drivers, firemen and longshoremen. As stevedores and dockhands, their equal does not exist on earth. As common sailors, boatmen and cowboys they show marvelous skill and endurance.

The native, uncontaminated by foreign influence, is happy, careless, fond of flowers and music, full of sentiment and wholly untouched by sordid cares. If he takes a fancy to one, no favor is too great to lay on the altar of friendship. If not, he will even refuse to do business with the obnoxious stranger. The love of flowers is a marked race characteristic, and the group of Kanaka women making wreaths on the sidewalk flower market is one of the picturesque sights of Honolulu. As the women grow old they run to phenomenal obesity, and no woman is too old or too fat to bedeck herself in wreaths and garlands on such a trivial occasion as going to market. She may be barefooted, and her Mother Hubbard, which is the universal dress among the lower classes, may be torn, but she is not fully dressed without a jaunty sailor hat having a crown of natural flowers rising on the brim. The national drink is "sund-papier gin," and the national food is poi. This is a paste slightly soured, made from the taro root. These roots are about the size of a turnip, and on being pounded, to extract the fiber, produce a flour, starchy in character, which is mixed with water and allowed to ferment. It is properly eaten with the fingers. Paste so thick that one finger only is required to capture a mouthful is one-finger poi. Fermenting a day longer it becomes thinner and requires two fingers to properly handle it. It is then called two-finger poi. Beyond the four-finger limit it becomes unmanageable and requires thickening with fresh stock. Poi is eaten with a little salted fish as a relish. It is really indistinguishable from common bil sticker's paste somewhat soured. The taste for it has to be cultivated, but once acquired it is found an ideal hot-climate diet.

The present ruler, Queen Liliuokalani, who ascended the throne upon the death of her brother, King Kalakaua, is a person of much culture and dignity, and is very punctilious in matters of court etiquette. She has a stipend, as Queen, of \$20,000 per annum, to which is added the income of the crown lands, amounting to about \$75,000 yearly, a sum sufficient to maintain royal state in very good style.

The royal castle is an imposing structure located in a large park. There is a standing army of sixty-four men all told. The late King endeavored to establish a navy, and procured one steamer which he refitted and manned, and sent off to annex Samoa to his kingdom. The exploits of the navy in this enterprise have never been equalled outside a comic opera. Hawaiian royalty costs the people about \$150,000 per year.

Maori Women.

The young Maori women are often very good-looking, with splendid black or dark brown eyes, masses of black hair—never wool—snow-white teeth and supple, round, well-shaped figures and limbs. They develop very early, a girl of thirteen or fourteen being quite a woman and often a mother; and, as they get older, they soon become coarse and ponderous. They are of a laughing,



MAORI WOMAN AND CHILD.

good-natured, amiable disposition, and those who have come within the sphere of their charms say they have wonderfully seductive ways.

It is not uncommon for white men to marry Maori girls; but the instances of white women marrying Maori husbands are extremely few. The half castes are a very handsome race, some of the girls being perfect beauties.

Many of them are as good as they are agreeable. They are usually delicate and the women bear few children, if any; so that there is no likelihood of a mixed population springing up to any large extent. The process is entirely one of whitening the Maoris, not of blackening the Pakehas.—Cosmopolitan.

A New Pond Dredger.

People in old mill towns and villages who are desirous of preventing the spread of miasmatic diseases will be interested in the mechanical appliance shown in the accompanying illustration, which has been designed by an English inventor for removing mud and refuse from ponds, canals or other stretches of water. His machine consists of a box-shaped receiver, mounted on broad, hollow wheels in such a manner as to allow the bottom of the arrangement to slide up on the ground.



NEW POND DREDGER.

The end and bottom of the dredger are movable, so that when it is being hauled back the gearing allows the end to fall upon the ground. When the rope is tightened the bottom slides in place, and the open end, which is lying flat, is pulled to a vertical position, thus causing the machine to act as a scoop. At a recent test of the apparatus upwards of a ton of sludge was brought to the bank every journey. The use of the sliding bottom is intended to allow of the dredge being easily emptied when brought to the shore.

SOLDIERS' COLUMN.

AROUND PETERSBURG.

What the Men Endured in the Trenches During the Summer of 1864.



These hot days of June bring back to my memory those days of June, 28 years ago, that found us of the Army of the Potomac and James encircling Petersburg and the very heart of the rebellion (Richmond). I well remember landing at City Point, May 22, 1864, with eight companies of my colored battery—the 5th U. S. I. think. Butler's army lay across the mouth of the Appomattox River, at Bermuda Hundred, Beauregard confronting us from the Petersburg front, and we on the constant lookout for a raid from his forces which were constantly bushwhacking our pickets, which were out about a mile on the City Point and Petersburg road in our front, and if it had not been for our gunboats in the river we would have been gobbled up in short order.

And for fear of this gobbling up we were one fine morning ordered out with our Spencer carbines, dismounted, marched out from camp beside the little brick church, formed in line, and ordered to lay our carbines down and given a pick and shovel, and also given to understand that upon the faithful work of this (cavalry) weapon our salvation depended; and the result was, by working day and night, two hours on and two off, we soon had thrown up the line of works that run from the James to the Appomattox and from that time on we felt more secure from any sudden dash from Beauregard.

At the same time every man was ordered to go to sleep with boots and spurs on, and woe to the man that thought more of his feet than of the orders, for if caught with his spurs and boots off, had the pleasure of standing with packed saddle on a barrel for a good share of the next day. And then in the stillness of the night one was suddenly roused by the bugle blast of boots and saddles, and as every one knows that means get up and git.

And so it was until June 15, when, at 2 o'clock in the morning, boots and saddles sounded, we were up and mounted and off in a jiffy, to open communications with the Tenth and Eighteenth Corps at Point of Rocks. I shall never forget that ride in the stillness of the early morning. We rode that four miles through the enemy's country, 800 of us. Just at day-break the two corps crossed the Appomattox, and threw out skirmishers for the first day's work that was to tighten Grant's grip on Lee, which finally strangled him a year later at Appomattox, and from that time on, for 10 long months, this battle-scarred army gave and took, night and day, covering 40 miles of front from right to left!

I well remember those days of June, July, and August, under fire night and day; for the siege from Petersburg never let up from the time of investment until the day the lines were broken April 2, 1865, with several hard battles sandwiched between. My company went to the front with 100 men in May, and by the middle of July was reduced to 49, such was the duty required of us; on picket duty 48 hours at a time on the banks of the Appomattox, on the right of the Eighteenth Corps, and not daring to show our heads in the daytime, but roasting in the clefts, with the rebels across the river only 200 yards, and the fleas and graybacks all around and over us; then, after 48 hours of such life as this, relieved at 9 o'clock at night, to march back to camp two miles, and get to sleep at 11 o'clock; again up at sunrise; on stable guard for 24 hours; then one day in camp, and the same thing over again. Those were the days that a man lived 10 days in one. And this was kept up by us until the latter part of August, when we were ordered to Deep Bottom, where we did videt duty until the 27th of September, when we advanced on the outer line of the enemy's works, known as the battle of Chapin's Bluff, which were taken and held. It was behind these bluffs the Army of the James lay during the winter of 1864-65. I was stationed at First Division Headquarters, Twenty-fifth Corps, as mounted orderly, and had an opportunity in those days while lying in winter quarters to observe a good share of what was going on around the different points of interest. Dutch Gap Canal was just to the left of Fort Brady, and I remember that the rebel gunboats tossed a shell one night and dismounted one of the two 11-pound Parrott guns with which the fort was armed.

Dutch Gap was ever a point of interest to us; for when we were off duty we would take a ride down to it, and if the Howlett House battery was quiet we could look around; but if they were up to their funny business our stay would be short. A shell once in a while from the rebel gunboats in the James was about all that disturbed us until Grant started for the last act, and then all was confusion until the morning of April 3, when at about 2 o'clock in the morning it was discovered that the rebels had withdrawn from our front. Maj. Stevens, of the 4th Mass. Cav., Acting Provost-Marshal of the

Twenty-fifth Corps, gathered together about 60 men of Cos. E and H and started for Richmond, which was entered as the rebels were crossing the river into Manchester. In the meantime Grant had broken Lee's lines, and this was the beginning of the end.—J. A. JONES, in National Tribune.

AMERICA'S BIRTHDAY.

The Four Hundredth Anniversary To Be Properly Observed.

The following proclamation, making October 21st a general holiday, was issued by the President:

WHEREAS, By a joint resolution approved June 28th, 1892, it was resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the President of the United States be authorized and directed to issue a proclamation recommending to the people the observance in all their localities of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America, on the 21st day of October, 1492, by public demonstration and by suitable exercises in their schools and other places of assembly;

Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States of America, in pursuance of the aforesaid joint resolution, do hereby appoint Friday, October 21st, 1892, the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus, as a general holiday for the people of the United States. On that day let the people, so far as possible, cease from toil and devote themselves to such exercises as may best express honor to the discoverer and their appreciation of the great achievements of the four completed centuries of American life.

Columbus stood in his age as the pioneer of progress and enlightenment. His spirit of universal education is in our age the most prominent and salutary feature of the spirit of enlightenment, and it is peculiarly appropriate that the schools be made by the people the center of the day's demonstration. Let the National flag float over every school house in the country, and the exercises be such as shall impress upon our youth the patriotic duties of American citizenship.

In the churches and in the other places of assembly of the people let there be expressions of gratitude to Divine Providence for the devout faith of the discoverer and for the divine care and guidance which has directed our history and so abundantly blessed our people.

WEATHER CROP BULLETIN.

Reports From Different States as Received By the Agricultural Department.

The weather crop bulletin issued says that the weather was cooler than usual generally throughout all agricultural districts. The seasonal rainfall from March 1 to date is generally up to, or in excess of the average over nearly the whole country. Special telegraphic reports from certain states are as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA.—Harvesting and haying in southern portions. Corn beginning to tassel. Potatoes, barley, buckwheat and tobacco doing well. Oat crop short.

TENNESSEE.—Wheat threshing and working late corn resumed; wheat and oats considerably damaged by rains; most serious in western portions; cotton improving; tobacco spinning; some diseased cattle in Hickman county.

KENTUCKY.—In central counties storms on 15th blew down corn and grain in shock, damaged considerably; other crops fine, especially tobacco; corn outlook favorable; oats fair.

ILLINOIS.—Wheat harvesting completed in central and southern portions; threshing progressing; oats and hay harvested; rye being cut; yield light.

INDIANA.—Weather favorable for harvesting and crops, but rains needed for corn and potatoes; wheat threshing continues everywhere; good crop oats and hay a heavy crop.

WEST VIRGINIA.—Oats nearly ready to cut, good average; buckwheat promises well; wheat yields good in quality and quantity; hay crop better than estimated; stock doing well; tobacco doing finely; potato crop fair.

OHIO.—Wheat threshing continues; oats ripening; corn, tobacco and potatoes growing nicely; hay harvesting continues; timothy being secured in good condition; grapes reported.

MICHIGAN.—Haying and harvesting progressing rapidly; oats doing well; corn needs cultivation in most places.

IOWA.—Corn made rapid growth and is generally clean. Haying well advanced, some complaint of rust in oats; potatoes doing well.

AN AWFUL PUNISHMENT.

Private Iams of Waynesburg, For Cheering the Man Who Shot Frick, Is Strung Up By the Thumbs, Shaved on One Side and Drummed Out of Camp.

For proposing three cheers for the fellow who shot H. C. Frick, Private W. L. Iams, of Company K, Tenth regiment, of Waynesburg, Pa., was subjected to the most humiliating punishment now known. When the news of Camp Rowley on Saturday, Private Iams gave vent to his feelings in this peculiar way and was overheard by Lieutenant Colonel Streator who is commanding the Tenth. Colonel Streator ordered the entire regiment to be drawn up in line, and then he directed the man who had proposed the cheers for Berkman to advance to the front. After a little delay Iams stepped forward. When asked why he had been guilty of such a thing he assumed an air of bravado and refused to answer. He was asked to apologize, but refused to do so, and was then sent to the guard house and his case was reported to Major General Snowden, who ordered a court martial.

The regimental officers held the hearing in the mess hall, and as Iams admitted his guilt and refused to apologize, the court martial ordered that half the hair of his head and mustache be shaved off, that he be strung up by the thumbs for 30 minutes, be stripped of his uniform, dishonorably discharged and drummed out of camp. After having his head and mustache shaved as directed Iams was hanged up by his thumbs. For 20 minutes he endured this torture and then he lost consciousness. Two surgeons ordered that he be cut down at once, or he would soon be dead. He was cut down, and after the doctors revived him he was stripped of his uniform and given an old pair of overalls to wear. With only these and a shirt and an old hat he was laid out of the camp to Swiswale station to the tune of the "Rogues' March." The entire provisional brigade witnessed the humiliating spectacle.

MAY EMPLOY PINKERTONS.

The Amendment Forbidding It Defeated in Joint Conference.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The O'Neill amendment providing against the employment of Pinkerton detectives by Government officers was not agreed to by the Senate conference in the joint conference on the sundry bill.

Poisoned by Rancid Beans.

Spilled butter beans, in which the essential oil ptomaines had developed, were served at dinner at the Cable house, Haverhill, Mass. Ptomaines is an acute poison, and Mrs. Webster, Mr. and Mrs. Sanborn, Daniel McCarthy, Levey Smith and Mrs. George Wilson died, and six others are very ill from its effects.

PENNSYLVANIA PICKINGS.

SOME IMPORTANT HAPPENINGS.

Of Interest to Dwellers in the Keystone State.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

THE WEEKLY BULLETIN OF THE STATE BUREAU OF OBSERVATION.

The following weather-crop bulletin for the past week has been issued by the Pennsylvania state weather bureau. In most sections the rainfall during the week has been below the usual amount. In the Susquehanna valley and eastward the amount was less than one-half inch during the week. From Wilkesbarre northeastward the fall varied from one-half to one inch. West of the Susquehanna the total rainfall was about a half-inch, with heavier local showers in the mountains. In the northwestern counties the fall was above the average, ranging from 2.27 inches at Kane to 1.50 inches at Meadville. The rainfall in this section has been in excess all the summer. A hot spell occurred from the 13th to the 15th. This was followed by a decided cold wave, which has made the mean temperature range slightly below the normal. There was an abundance of sunshine, the average number of hours per day at Philadelphia being twelve out of a possible fifteen hours. Very nearly the same conditions existed over the state, except in the northwest, where a greater amount of cloudiness prevailed. While the fine weather has afforded excellent opportunity for securing the wheat and hay crops the corn and grass are beginning to feel the lack of rain in the sections mentioned as having a deficiency of rainfall. In the southern counties harvesting and haying is about over. The yield is good, but hardly above the average. Oats harvest will soon commence. This crop is generally light. Corn is beginning to tassel and has good color. Rye and barley are ready for harvest and promise a good yield. Tobacco and potatoes are also good, but need rain. In the northern counties harvesting and haying is not finished. All crops are yielding fairly well. In the north-west the wet weather was injurious to haying, but otherwise beneficial.

TWO STATE FAIRS THIS YEAR.

ONE FIXED FOR SCRANTON, WHILE ONE MAY BE HELD AT LANCASTER.

The representatives of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society at Harrisburg completed arrangements with the Lackawanna Fair Association for holding the State Fair and the contracts were signed. The fair will be held at Scranton, from September 5 to 15, inclusive. A committee was appointed consisting of President McDowell, of the Agricultural Society, J. Schall Wilhelm and Colonel H. C. Demming, to visit Lancaster and arrange for the holding of a second fair there in October, in view of the fact that next year there will be no opportunity to hold a State fair on account of the World's Fair. Hon. A. P. Longacker has been chosen general superintendent of the Scranton Fair and is now on the ground abiding space and attending to other preliminaries.

FATAL RACING ON THE BOARDS.

Isaac Degarner, of Roneys Point, W. Va., and Newton Miller, of Clayville, were horse racing on the country roads on Thursday at the former place, when the horse ridden by Degarner plunged over a high bridge, killing it and fatally injuring the rider.

SOMERSET JAIL DELIVERY.

James Murphy, John Roberts and William Dougherty, held for trial on a charge of burglary, escaped from the jail at Somerset. They have not as yet been overtaken. This is the fourth general jail delivery here in three years.

LAKE FRONT FAYE A JULY VISIT.

A light frost was experienced at Best's station, Lehigh county, on Monday, and some Lehigh Valley passenger trains had steam heat in the cars.

M. L. SPENCE, an employee of the Pittsburgh Clay Manufacturing Company of New Brighton was crushed to death by the fall of a ton of slate in a clay bank.

Last Friday an unknown man hired a horse and buggy from Lemon Bros., Mc. Pleasant, livey men, and neither man nor rig have been heard from since.

HENRY WHELAN, a wealthy citizen of Connelville, fell dead on the street here.

MARVIN SPENCE, aged 25, was killed by falling stone in a clay bank of the Sherwood colliery at Beaver Falls. He leaves a wife.

PATRICK COLLIER, a lamplighter in the Baltimore and Ohio Uniontown yards, was run over by the cars and instantly killed. His head was severed from his body.

JOHN NABZOREK, a Pole, while trying to escape from custody at Canumet, Westmoreland county, was shot and killed by Constable David Blanset, of Greensburg. Assault and battery was the charge against the man.

Near Shenandoah a gas explosion occurred at Ellangowan colliery, operated by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, by which Casper Mitchell, a miner, was killed instantly and seven or eight others badly burned. The part of the mine in which the explosion occurred is on fire.

A FIRE in the Knapp block, Williamsport, caused losses as follows: Bailey & Glecker, books and stationery, \$15,000; insurance \$11,000; Wells, millinery, \$4,000; insurance \$2,000; Dodd Manufacturing Company, loss \$2,000; insurance \$1,500.

JOHN BLOOM, of Johnstown, was struck by a bolt of lightning the other day and badly mutilated, but he still lives.

The car-repairing and manufacturing shops of Simon Bros., at Hopewell, Bedford county, were destroyed by fire, including several mine cars, boilers and other works. Loss, \$5,000; no insurance.

ARRANGEMENTS were concluded at Johnstown for a big reception to the old canal boatmen and portage railroad men on August 23, when the annual reunion will be held.

At Reading, Frank, the 9-year-old son of Adam B. Spitzer, was gored to death by a bull.

The large flouring and saw mill of Hough and Bell, in South Huntingdon township, Westmoreland county, were totally destroyed by fire. The fire is believed to have been of incendiary origin. Loss, \$5,000; insurance \$2,500.

MICHAEL DISTICH, an Austrian workman, was drowned while bathing in the Shenandoah, at New Castle. An unknown man in a skiff made sport of the foreigner's struggle, and when urged by people on his shore to assist him, answered, "let him drown." The body was recovered under only eight feet of water.



QUEEN LILIUOKALANI.

residences are almost invariably low and made of wood, for the islands are subject to earthquakes, though none of any severity have occurred in recent years.